

What Trump said about the coronavirus is very ridiculous.
(subject)

I believe *what he said about the novel coronavirus*.
(object)

This is *what he said about the novel coronavirus*.
(predicative)

I believe the fact *that only by joint efforts
can we win this battle*.
(apposition)

Conclusion

根据 从句在主句中所作的成分，确定是什么从句。

1. 定义

在复合句中充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语的从句叫名词性从句。名词性从句的功能相当于名词，根据它在句中不同的语法功能，可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

判断以下划线部分是什么从句:

• How space came into being is still a puzzle.

主语从句

2. We are wondering how space came into being.

宾语从句

3. What we are wondering is how space came into being.

主语从句

表语从句

4. Scientists have been working on the puzzle how space came into being.

同位语从句

要点梳理

Basic knowledge

引导名词性从句的连接词可以分为三类：

1. 本身无意义，在所引导的名词性从句中也不作成分： **that**
_____。
whether/if
2. 本身有**意义**，但在所引导的名词性从句中**不作成分**：_____。
_____。
3. 本身_____，在所引导的名词性从句中也_____：**which,**
what, who, whom, whoever, whichever, whatever, when,

二、名词性从句---连词及语义

who, which, what, ,whose; when, where, why, how, whether, if, that, whatever, whoever, whichever; whenever; wherever

1. Our headteacher Mr. Smith is badly ill and has asked for a two-week leave. Who will take his place is still unknown.
2. I know whose wallet it is because there is an ID card inside it.
3. Which one of the three candidates will be sent to take part in the game is still under discussion.
4. He is still puzzled about which he should take, art or science.
5. Do you know where the differences between American English and British English lie?
6. Lianyuan is where I was born.

二、名词性从句---连词及语义

who, which, what, ,whose; when, where, why, how, whether, if, that, whatever, whoever, whichever; whenever; wherever

7. When we will go off for the winter vacation is still under discussion, probably next Saturday.
8. The most unforgettable days for me were when I studied in the UK as an exchange student.
9. Whether he'll be able to come or not is not yet known.
10. He drove to Zhuhai for the air show. That is why he had a few days off.
11. The reason why he was late for work was that he was caught in a traffic jam.

二、名词性从句---连词及语义

who, which, what, ,whose; when, where, why, how, whether, if, that, whatever, whoever, whichever; whenever; wherever

12. Whoever breaks the law must be punished.
13. I don't care whatever you are going to do. You can choose any job as you like.
14. Whichever you choose makes no difference. Both of them are of equal quality.
15. Whenever you begin to start your own business is never late.
16. Wherever you choose to work is up to you. Some choose to work in the city, some in the countryside.

二、名词性从句---连词及语义

who, which, what, ,whose; when, where, why, how, whether, if, that, whatever, whoever, whichever; whenever; wherever

17. I bought a cooking book, which explained *how* French food is prepared.
18. Could you please tell me *how* you are getting along with your classmates?
19. --Do you know *how* soon he will be back?
--Maybe tomorrow.
20. The scientists have discovered *that* light disappears in great black holes.
21. We are wondering *what* they are talking about?

Fill in the blanks with proper words

whether, if引导的名词性从句

In face of the serious challenge of the global pandemic,
(whether people will beat the virus depends on whether all the
countries can join together, sharing experience and technologies
on pandemic prevention and control.) The pandemic is a common
challenge we are facing .

Conclusion

whether, if引导名词性从句时，表示“是否”，在从句中**不作成分**。二者常可通用，但在下面几种情况下一般只用**whether**：

- 1、引导主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。
- 2、在介词之后的宾语从句。
- 3、后面紧跟or not时。
- 4、动词不定式前。

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